COLLEGE OF LAW NEW FACES OF 1974
PAGE 3

A dean looks back —and ahead
PAGE 6

Students for the defense
PAGE 10

A special offer for alumni
PAGE 16

the review

of the law alumni association
college of law
university of kentucky
fall, 1974

Why?

Why an expanded law alumni association?

That's the question which was asked me not long ago at a meeting of our alumni. "We've had a **sort** of alumni association over the years," one alum contended. "We've met and had a good time at each annual state bar association convention."

How true! That alum's comment accurately reflects the type of association and relationship which the law school and its alumni have sustained over the years: a "sort of" proposition. As one past president of the Association has commented, his only function was to preside over the annual dinner held at the Kentucky Bar Association convention.

Why the inactivity in the past?

Because of a lack of funds and a lack of a more functional organization, no other activities have persisted to acquaint alums with the College of Law's goings-on. Nor has the College circulated among its alumni any reports or news.

Time was when an alum didn't need such activities. His last contact with his alma mater was to shake the dean's hand on graduation day. And as for old school chums — well, the classes were small enough so that a student usually knew nearly everyone.

All that has changed. Programs like the Office of Continuing Legal Education — as well as the growing activity of the state bar — have made ties with the College essential these days.

For that reason, a group of interested alumni met this past spring and recommended the formation of an organized, dues-paying association — an association which could afford to publish this quarterly newsletter — an association which could sponsor frequent activities — an association which could foster pride in the College of Law and its activities.

This newsletter is the first product of that association, and there is more to come.

As a starter, you are urged to take part in the Georgia Football Game festivities scheduled for October 26 and 27, which include ready access to a place known as Keeneland, for those interested. See the particulars on page 16.

In addition, you can take advantage of the Continuing Legal Education course offered that weekend or No-Fault Insurance. (Hopefully, most of you have heard of, or have already enjoyed the excellent quality of the CLE courses which have been offered by the College of Law in connection with the Kentucky Bar Association.)

Later during the year, your association plans similar activities, both in Lexington and in other parts of the state. You'll be receiving information about them soon.

In this first issue of **The Review**, you can glean insight about your law school from both our "one year in the chair" dean, George Hardy, and from the senior member of the faculty in years of service, Paul Oberst. Included also in this issue is an article about a unique College of Law internship program in full swing in the local Fayette courts.

In future issues you will find similar articles, including one by Robert Lawson, former Acting Dean, and his efforts in drafting and obtaining passage of Kentucky's new Penal Code.

You'll also find two tear-out postcards in the middle of this issue. One is an invitation to join our activities. The other is an invitation for you to tell us — and your fellow alums — more about what you've been doing.

We hope you'll send both cards in soon.

Tom Brabant
President, Law Alumni Association

the review

of the law alumni association
college of law
fall,1974

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index

Letter: *Alumni Association president Thomas Brabant* .....*Page 2*

People: *New faces in the College of Law for 1974; faculty notes by Prof. Paul Oberst*.....*Page 3*

Interview: *Law Dean George Hardy reflects on a year's accomplishments, and the problems ahead*.....Page 6

The Cover: *UK College of Law students gain practical experience—and insight—by handling cases of the indigent poor*.....Page 10

The Association: *The Law Alumni Association expands its purpose and its services. Here's the reason*.....Page 14

Bookend: *The dean's office spruces up; law alumni have a chance to attend a special CLE seminar and football weekend*.....Page 16

A Californian handles torts...

What would induce a promising young law graduate to leave sunny southern California for a post in sometimes-soggy Kentucky?

"I wanted to teach," says **Barry L. Currier**, one of three new faculty members at the College of Law, "and believe me, it's a very tight market for teachers. I went through the interview process at the American Association of Law Schools convention, and Kentucky had the combination of things I was looking for."

So Currier, who was born in Ohio 28 years ago but has spent most of his life in California, is handling first-year torts classes at UK this year. It is the latest move in a history he modestly says "isn't very colorful," but is full of variety.

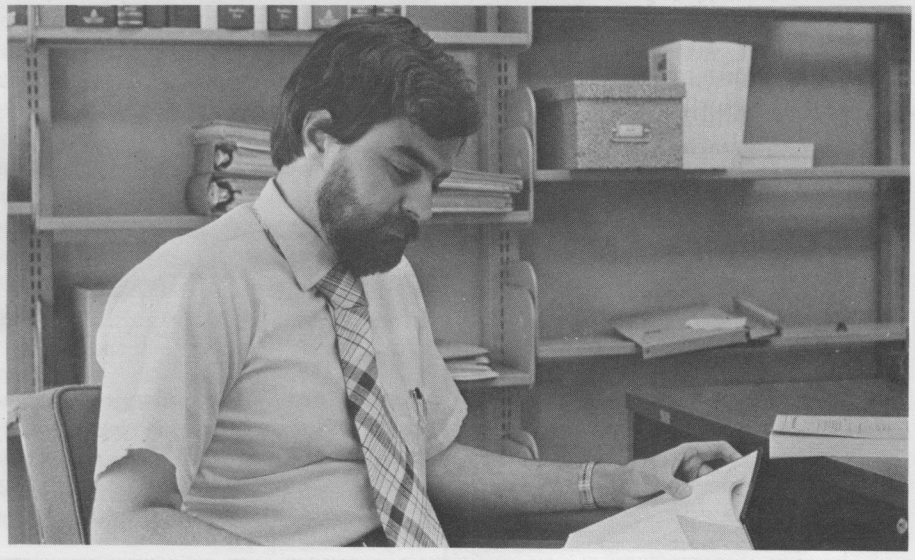
Currier's family moved from Ohio to Los Angeles when he was four years old, so his higher education came—somewhat naturally—at UCLA, where he received his undergraduate degree in 1968. Three years later, he finished law school at the University of Southern California, where he was awarded a Juris Doctor degree.

TO D.C. COURTS: From there, Currier shunned private practice for a stint as a clerk in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals—an experience he considers one of the most interesting parts of his career.

"It's a position that's unique to D.C.—sort of a combination of being a clerk to the court and a motions clerk," he says. "I could have gone straight into practice or something else, I guess, but this was a one-year opportunity that wouldn't have come up again. And I'm glad I took it."

California soon called again. The next year, Currier returned to Los Angeles to serve in the firm of Latham and Watkins, an 80-man concern specializing in corporate law. And last year, it was back to USC—this time under a Department of Housing and Urban Development contract to study the relationship between tax laws and land use policies with Prof. George Lefcoe.

In the meantime, he says, teaching and getting his family settled in their new home has kept him too busy for much else. Currier has a wife and two children, an eight-year-old girl and a year-old boy.



An LSU grad has procedure...

Going into law, says UK's second new faculty member, **Howard W. L'Enfant**, "was a natural thing for me, I guess." Teaching, on the other hand, came as something of a happy surprise to the tall, bearded Louisiana native.

L'Enfant picked up his interest in law from his father, spending his summers as a college student working in the elder L'Enfant's New Orleans law office. The rest of the years he spent carving out an English degree at Notre Dame University, a thousand miles north in South

L'Enfant...

Bend. "I liked what I did summers," he says, "and so, having decided to be a lawyer, the LSU law school was the natural place for me to go."

INTO PRACTICE: So he went—and emerged from LSU with a Juris Doctor degree and a place in his father's law practice. From 1966 to 1969, he also taught law at Loyola University—and found it to his liking.

"I had never even thought about teaching," he says. "It wasn't even stumbling around in the back of my mind. Somehow I pictured myself taking a slightly different approach than standing up in front of a classroom—but I did."

Teaching proved to be a stronger attraction than he had thought it would. L'Enfant was offered a post on the LSU faculty in 1969, and he took it relucatantly, "even though it meant I'd have to leave private practice."

A UK VISITOR: L'Enfant is a visiting professor at UK this year, brought in by College of Law Dean George Hardy to handle first-year Practice and Procedure courses. It's a post similar to his duties last year as visiting professor at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, where he taught evidence.

L'Enfant's wife, Julie, has a Ph.D in in English and lectures on modern novels in the UK department of English. They have a daughter, Jamie, age six.

...And a Texan has contracts

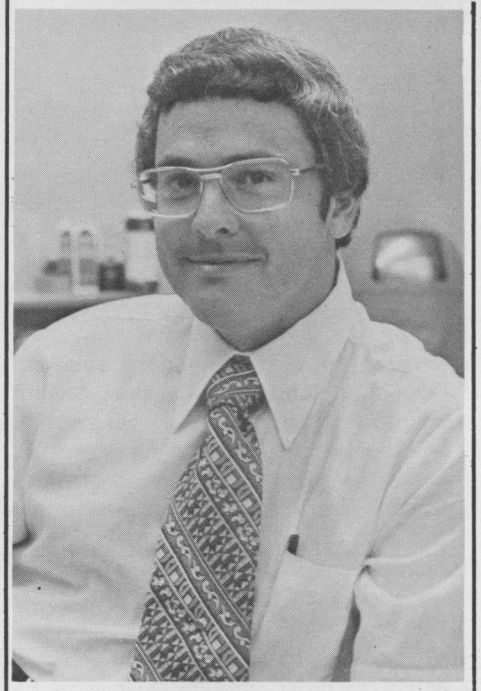
Twenty-eight year old **John Leathers** cuts an imposing figure in his first year contracts and civil procedure classes. Tall, confident and blessed with an oratorical style not unlike that of a revival preacher, Leathers impresses many as the mold from which hard-nosed, all-knowing law teachers were made.

Leathers sheds the image, if not the knowledge, the minute classes end. A determined teacher, he often leaves the law building when classes end for a quick round of golf at one of the Lexington courses.

"Actually, I'm crazy about golf," he says. "I can't get enough of it lately, and the climate here is great for that sort of thing."

Kentucky's temperate climate was an unexpected bonus for Leathers when he came to the state four months ago. A west Texas native, he received an undergraduate degree from what is now the University of Texas at El Paso and attended law school at the University of New Mexico.

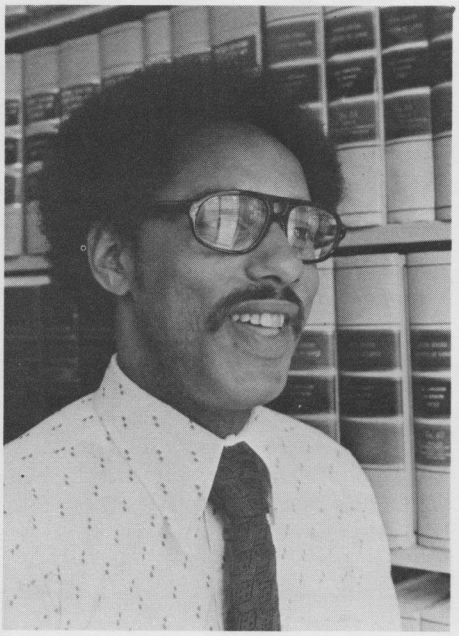
Leathers' route to Kentucky began in 1970-71 when, as a graduate student in law at Columbia University he met College of Law professor Robert G. Lawson.



The next few years found Leathers teaching at the University of Houston law school. In Chicago last year for a convention, he met Lawson again and decided to come to Kentucky as a visiting professor.

Already, Leathers said, he's won a reputation as a somewhat demanding professor. He's also a good one: Houston students consistently voted him the best teacher on the law faculty during his two years there.

Leathers has a wife, Dana, and a two-year-old daughter, Lisa.



Library 'one of the best'

"One of the best." That's the rating **William James**, new librarian at the College of Law, gives UK's research facilities for law students.

The new librarian should know. For despite the fact that he's been in his new post only since mid-August, James was a frequent correspondent and admirer of Kentucky's former law librarian, Dr. Paul Willis. Willis is now director of libraries for the University (see story on facing page).

James comes to UK after a year as assistant librarian at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. He holds an undergraduate degree from Morehouse College, a 1972 law degree from Howard University and a masters in library science from Atlanta University, obtained in 1973.

Managing the state's largest law library is an interesting, if occasionally trying job, James says.

"You not only meet the students, the real library users, but you meet attorneys, judges—just about everyone connected with the law in town," he says. "I'll meet a lot of them, because I like to float around. I can't stand being kept in an office."

HIGH VISIBILITY: James has not yet planned any major changes for the facility. But one minor change already instituted is a "visible reference service"—a staff member on call at all times to help students find the resources they're looking for.

Faculty notes

Being first has its honors, says Paul Oberst

By Prof. PAUL OBERST

If you stay around long enough, you eventually become the Senior Member of the faculty in years of service and are entitled to various honors such as Lead-off Columnist in the new Alumni Magazine. Under the circumstances, it seems most proper for me to take my stance as Oral Historian and Oldest Living Thing in Residence, and comment on some of the changes which have taken place in the College of Law since 1936 when I entered as a student or even 1946 when I began teaching.

The returning alumnus is most apt to notice the great physical changes in the campus. Since 1936 the College of Law has moved from the original Experiment Station Building to Lafferty Hall to the new College of Law Building. We have been in our new quarters only nine years, but with more students, faculty and staff this year we are really feeling the pinch. New offices have been created out of windowless storage spaces to house such new activities as the Criminal Law Information Service and the Continuing Legal Education office, and the Office of the Assistant Dean. Additional room has been found by reassigning space formerly used for library and student activities.

Changes less apparent but more remarkable have taken place in the curriculum. When I was assigned the tax course in 1947, on the retirement of Professor Roberts, our entire offering consisted of one three-hour course, which not only covered federal income, estate and gift taxes, but also covered property and sales taxes. Fortunately, Professor Whiteside arrived the next year to take over the tax course, and the offering has now been expanded to five courses and thirteen hours, requiring almost the full time efforts of Professors Whiteside and Vasek, with additional input from several other members of the faculty in estate planning, business finance, and accounting.

I also took over Constitutional Law from Professor Roberts. It was a four hour course mostly on powers of federal and state governments, with a few weeks at the end devoted to individual rights. Of course, there was nothing on women's rights and minority rights, nothing on the problems of church and state, not a mention of the rights of prisoners, juveniles, public employees and students. Now we give equal time to rights in the basic constitutional law course and offer additional courses in Civil Liberties and Civil Rights.

Despite the high student-faculty ratio, there is a constant effort to personalize instruction. This year for the first time there are three sections in the first year courses. One is a small section of twenty-five students, so that each first year student can have one small class. The upper classman may choose one of the seven seminars being offered, and a major effort is being made to provide "clinical" instruction to a number of seniors through faculty-supervised law-clerking and practice under the new rule

Finally a word should be said about the changes in the student body. It is a much more mature, better prepared and varied group of people than the class of 1939. They all have A.B.s and some have additional study. They are older on the average, due to military service or interruptions for work or travel. Many are married, some have children, and all have been voting for years. There are growing numbers of women and minority students in each class. The qualifications for admission have been increased steadily, as applications have multiplied and the class size has been held constant. The end of that process is not yet in sight.

As the College of Law begins this new alumni publication, I hope it will keep the alumni so well informed of the changing scene that alumni support for the Law School can be based as much on what the School is doing today as on what it meant to each of us at some time in the past. Keep in touch and Godspeed.

Law's old librarian moves up

From law library to all libraries: that's the shift made by Dr. Paul Willis, who left his post at the law library to become the university's director of libraries last semester.

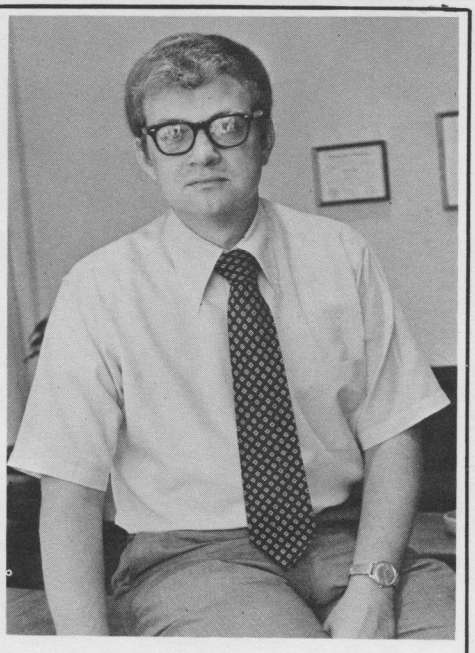
Willis was appointed to his new post to replace Dr. Stuart Forth, who was appointed dean of libraries at Pennsylvania State University in 1973. In an interview last semester, Willis—who was locally famous for beyond-the-call-of-duty service to students in the Law Library—plans some changes at M.I. King.

Willis has enrolled the library system in the Southeastern Library Network Cooperative, a computer-based venture made up of most of the major libraries in this section of the country. He has begun a study to determine which students use the library the most, and how facilities can be best adapted to their needs.

He is also considering placing book drops around campus to save students the trouble of the long walk to the King facility.

Not the least of the changes in the big new addition to the King Library—a four-story brick-and-glass structure which houses the library's technical services, special collections and staff.

"Our basic philosophy is one of service," he says. "We're in the business of collecting information and making it readily available."



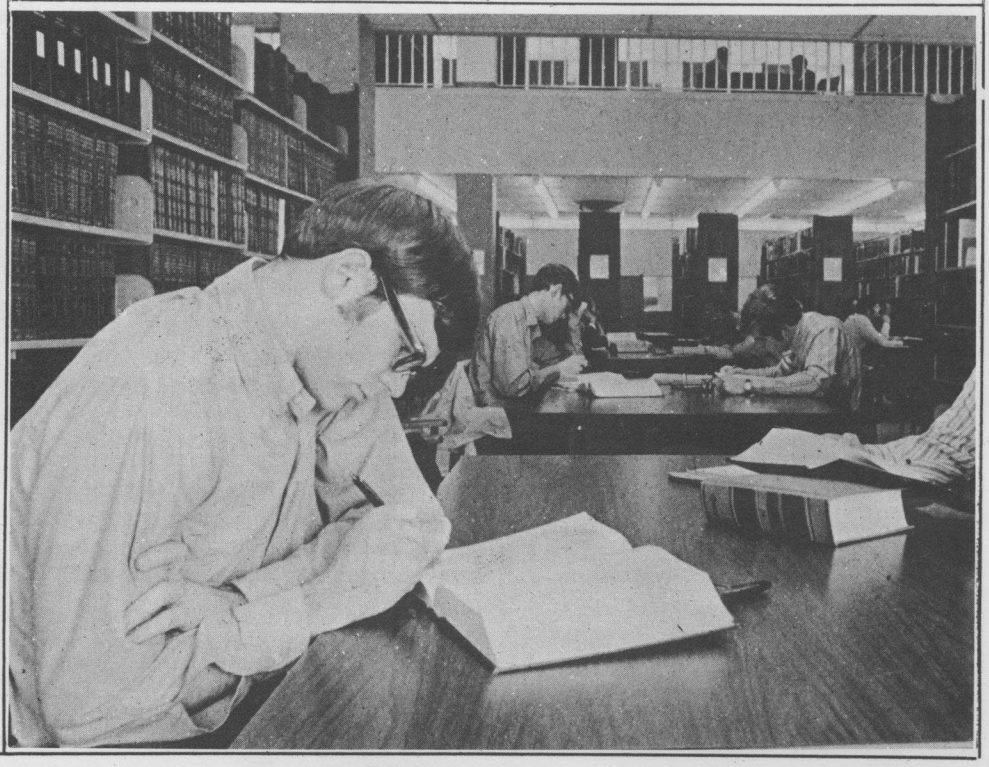
One year in the chair

Dean George Hardy looks back on a year's accomplishments... and ahead to a host of problems

"This is a traditional law school, and I think it will remain basically in step with the overwhelming number of law schools in the country. But there have been strong winds of change blowing..."
—George W. Hardy

One year is barely enough for a dean to get settled in his work, much less set a new course for an entire college. To his credit, one year has been more than eough for George W. Hardy to ease into the dean's post at the College of Law, kick off a flurry of programs, hire a brace of new faculty and staff, and—most importantly—establish a progressive new tone at an institution bound by tradition.

If that description sounds like hyperbole, it should be conceded from the start that Hardy brought some special advantages with him to his new



job in July, 1973. A native southerner, he has strong ties to Louisiana State University and the University of North Carolina—two schools, incidentally, which also have hosted UK President Otis A. Singletary in the past. A longtime faculty member at LSU, he is acutely aware of the problems and challenges facing state-supported law schools. And he brought to the job an easygoing, friendly manner not unlike that of his predecessor, acting dean and law professor Robert G. Lawson.

Those were some of the assets. Late this August, some 13 months after he first came to the College, Dean Hardy took part of one morning to reflect on a year's work and the years of work that lie ahead.

Part of that conversation appears below.

REVIEW: After two years without a permanent dean, did the College face any pressing problems when you arrived?

HARDY: Having an acting dean is difficult for an institution because whoever is in the acting dean's position feels he can't do much in the way of program development without binding a permanent dean. It's a hard chair to fill.

'The lawyer, to be well trained, has not only to think well, but to read and write well'

It's often devoid of beneficial impact on an institution. Dean Lawson had done an outstanding job of administering the school when I arrived, but he was being faced with this reality himself. He didn't want to bind anyone by making any long-range decisions.

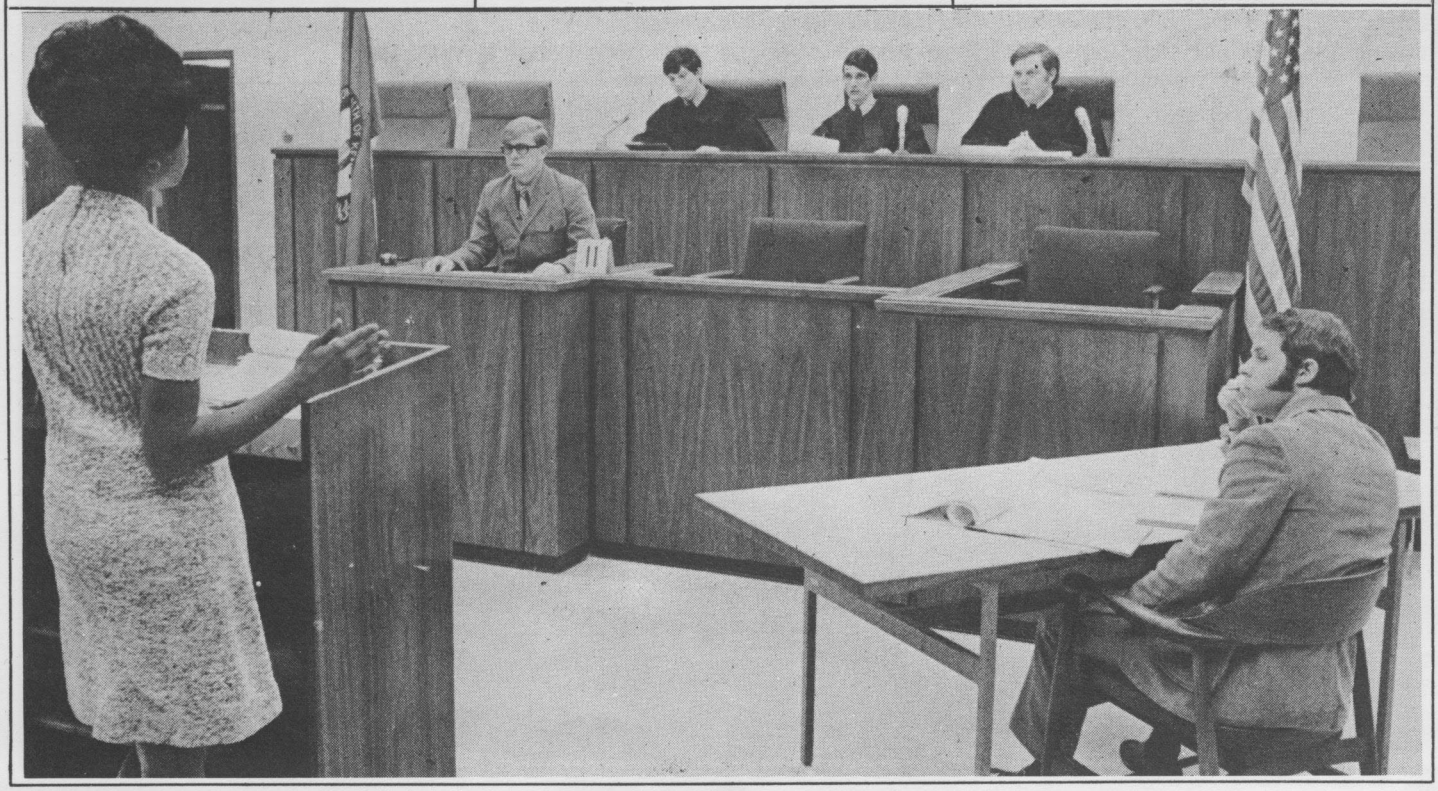
At the same time, there was a strong feeling within the faculty that it wanted to gather momentum, to choose direction. The student body shared that feeling rather strongly. There was some degree of frustration within the student body that they didn't have that feeling of direction and movement. Everybody understood those feelings—there was little hostility or anger, I think. There was just a consensus that it was time to move.

REVIEW: What kind of consensus, and in what direction?

..**HARDY:** Previously, the classical notion of a law school was that this was a place, and the only place, where you could have an opportunity to learn basic legal theory...to examine with depth, and with breadth as well, the fundamental concepts of law. In defense of classical legal theory, I don't think that's going to go away. But the awareness has grown that the lawyer, to be well trained, has not only to think well, but to read and write well...He needs more knowledge of interpersonal skills...So I think we'll definitely move in the future toward interdisciplinary teaching, and our law teachers will have to be taught these sorts of things as well. For instance, I would like to have a full-time clinical psychologist on the faculty—right now, there's not much cash; there are too many other crying needs. But it's one idea whose time will come, and I think it will come shortly.

..**REVIEW: Does that mean a change in the way the College approaches legal education?**

..**HARDY:** This is a traditional law school, and I think it will remain basically in step with the overwhelming number of law schools in the country. But there have been strong winds of change blowing for several years. A movement



toward clinical education is one of them, for instance.

Other elements of change would relate to the intended purpose and goals of clinical education—the movement to make a law school a place where aspiring lawyers learn something besides fundamental legal theory...The faculty has made a basic determination to include in the curriculum a bloc of instruction in skills. We are in the process of determining how best to do that now. Presently, it seems likely that we'll move toward an expanded clinical program.

REVIEW: Won't an added clinical education program mean changes in the rest of the College curriculum to accommodate the new courses added?

..**HARDY:** Well, curriculum design is a responsibility of the program development committee, acting under the mandate of the faculty to increase skills education. We're engaged now in developing a proposal for the committee, a proposal which is not yet adopted by them, which would seek to isolate a body of core instruction in the basic legal subjects, requiring approximately 65 hours. In short, it's an attempt to identify those things that every lawyer ought to have. In conjunction with that, we're considering a possible extension of the graduation requirement from 87 to 90 hours. Those 25 hours remaining after the core of 65, then, would be spent partly in clinical or laboratory instruction and partly in gaining other skills...

'I'd like to have another building in five years...an addition up Lime may be the answer'

Interviewing a poverty-stricken client, or a client with little or no formal education, requires a special type of skill. Interviewing a rich client requires a special tact and diplomacy, attributes that can't always be taught within the College.

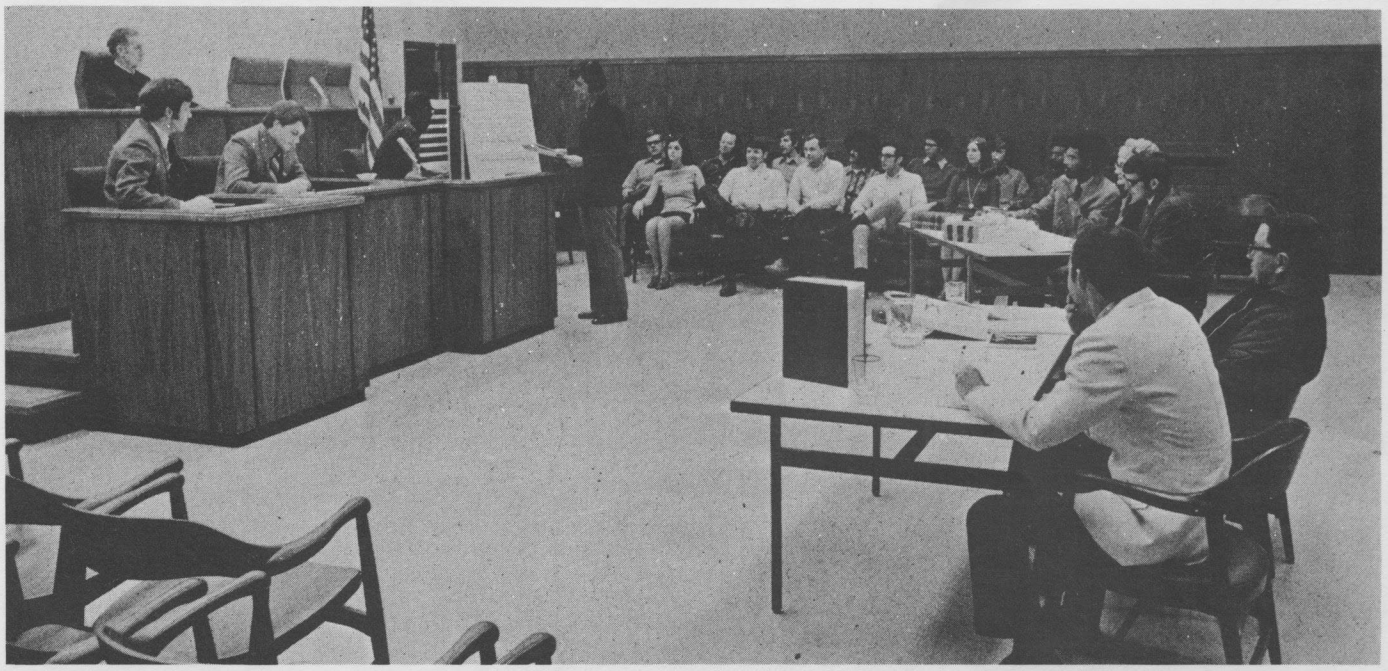
So we're trying to compact the core group a little bit—to make it more efficient—and then leave 25 hours for skills education, and in a broad sense, specialization.

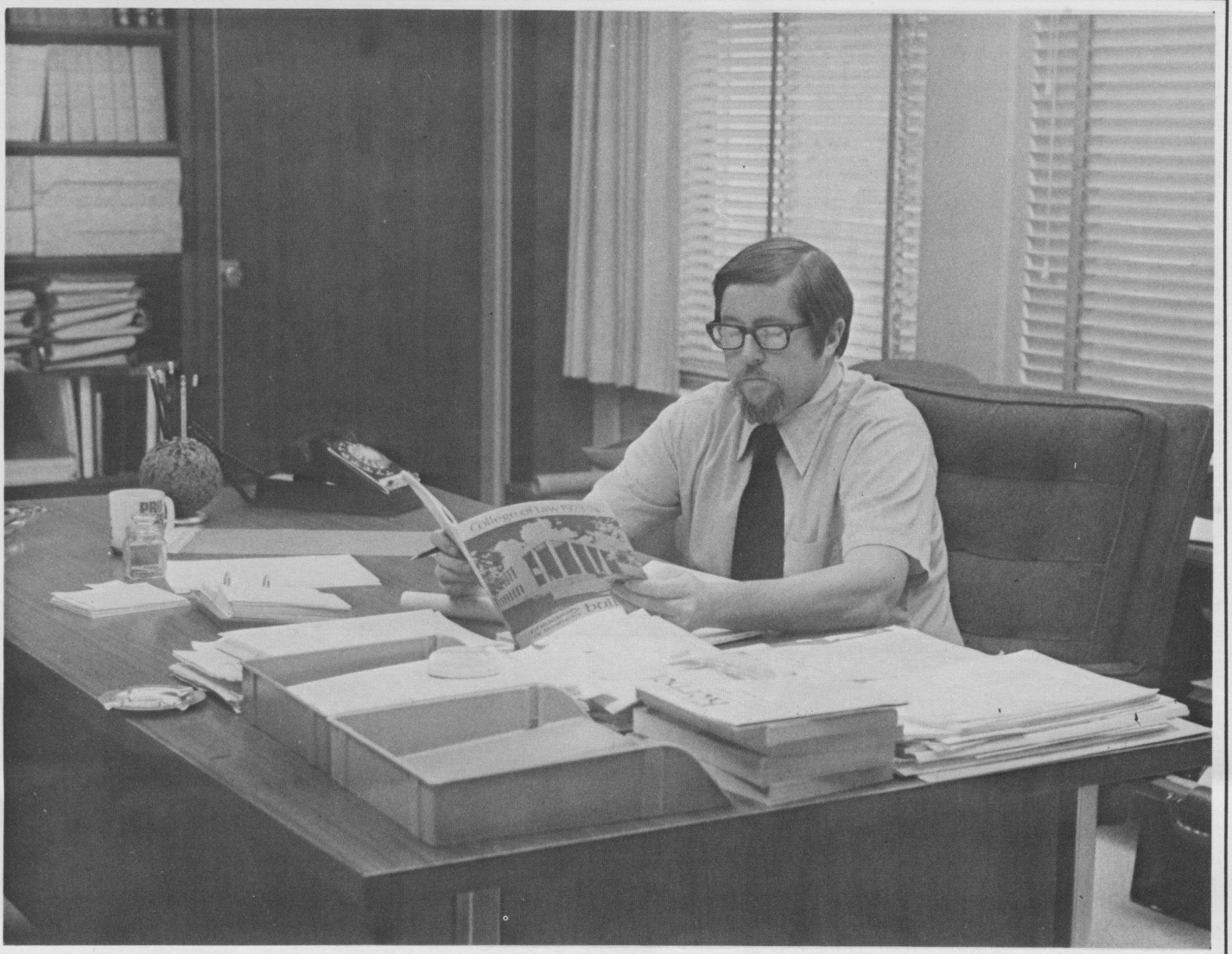
REVIEW: What other changes would you hope to see made in the near future?

..**HARDY:** There are a large number of other needs to be met. The student-faculty ratio here is currently 23-to-1, down from 32-to-1 last year. That's not a bad law school student-teacher ratio. It's in the mean range for institutions of this type. But the kinds of institutions we're talking about require an ability to teach in much smaller educational groups that we are right now...If you're talking about more than the mere absorption of information, teaching in groups of 25 or 30 is more effective than in classes of 100 or 150...I would place as really prime among the things that I'd like to have a teacher-student ratio of 15-to-1. Acknowledging that you can teach well in groups twice that size, that means you can move your advanced classes to a smaller size.

A second really major need is a new physical facility. This building was built for 300 to 350 students, nine years ago, and we now have over 500 in it. It was built for an optimum faculty of 20 and we now have 23 and a director of continuing legal education. We're marginal in study space for students, by accrediting standards. Our library will run out of shelf space in two years...

I'd like to have another building in five years. That's about the minimum for good planning and execution. An addition going up Lime (Limestone Street) may be the answer, but something of that





nature is needed. And we need to start planning now.

A third major need is funding for student loans and scholarships. As is the case with most state universities similar to Kentucky, low fees traditionally have been the major compensation for not having scholarship funds. But people going to this school these days are often at the stage where they're married and have children to support. It's a fact, and we have to accept it. And it means that low fees these days are simply not enough.

To that extent, realistically speaking, law school is not a full-time education to those students who have to work after classes. Until we have funds available to ease their work load, I don't think we can turn legal education into the kind of full-time education it ought to be...We depended on the American Bar Association's loan fund, but that has dried up, obviously because banks could place their funds far more effectively in other places. That was $40,000 in aid last year that we don't have now, and while that isn't a lot of money, it supplied a significant number of students.

'Low fees these days simply are not enough...The ABA's $40,000 loan fund has dried up'

In other words, we've got a lot ahead to work on.

REVIEW: It sounds like a busy year. Do you feel happy with the year past?

..**HARDY:** Far more than I expected. I knew the University of Kentucky was a sound school. But it also has a predominantly young and able faculty. Trying to live up to the expectations of this institution would be a challenge for any dean. And as for me—well, for the first time I can remember in a long time, I can truthfully say that I get up in the morning actually anxious to get to work.And that's a great feeling.

UK's 'practicing' attorneys Learning in the courtroom

College of Law legal interns get their education outside the classroom —working with real clients. And observers say the training is some of the best around

"Your honor, I must object again."

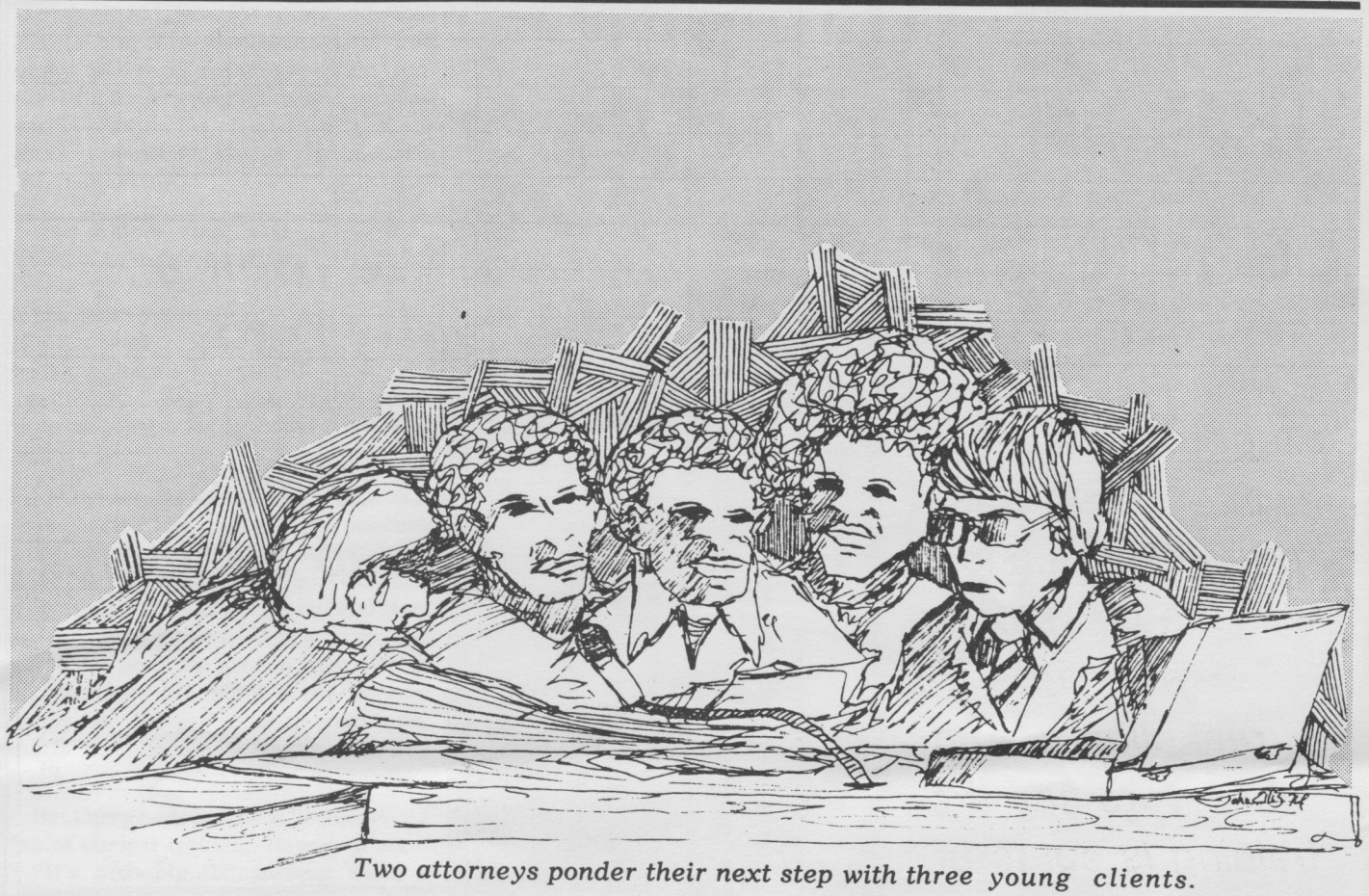
The prosecuting attorney pulled himself from the battered wooden chair in Lexington's Quarterly Court to register what must have been his tenth objection in a trial barely 30 minutes old. The objects of his frustration were two young men, riffling madly through a set of casebooks and law journals, ferreting out exactly the right passage to save their clients.

The clients: three young blacks accused of stealing watches from a downtown variety store. One sits a little sullenly; he has been through preliminary hearings before.

The two others are silent and a little frightened. It is their first appearance before a trial judge.

Their two defenders, however, are scared stiff. For it is their first time before a judge as well—and were a seasoned attorney not beside them, watching for errors, they might have good reason to be apprehensive.

'I tried a felony...It was a nightmare'



Two attorneys ponder their next step with three young clients.

For the two are not attorneys at all, but students at the University of Kentucky College of Law. They're getting a firsthand look at the frustrations and responsibilities faced by advocates in the judicial system today. And they're getting class credit for it, too.

"It" is called Legal Intern-Clinical Law 965—a two-hour course offered senior law students at the College of Law. Students in Law 965 get credit for working in the courts system—researching cases, conducting interviews and often concluding their work in a courtroom trial. The students work under the close supervision of practicing attorneys who insure that student mistakes don't interfere with the cause of justice.

Already, the program is meeting with wide approval from the legal fraternity in Kentucky.

"This is good for the system," says Cecil Dunn, attorney and judge in Lexington Quarterly Court. "You've got to get the theory of law in school, but then you've got to have a way to put it in pactice. This certainly gives students a lot better knowledge of the legal system."

College of Law Dean George W. Hardy agrees—so completely, in fact, that he hopes to make clinical training a regular and important part of the College curriculum (for details, see related story).

"Clinical" law courses like 965 now are fairly common in the country's leading law schools. But the movement was just gaining momentum in the late 1960's when law professor Robert G. Lawson began sending students to Lexington's downtown legal aid clinic. They gained insight there into the law's treatment of indigent defendants, and picked up practical tips on the side on how defense attorneys handled cases.

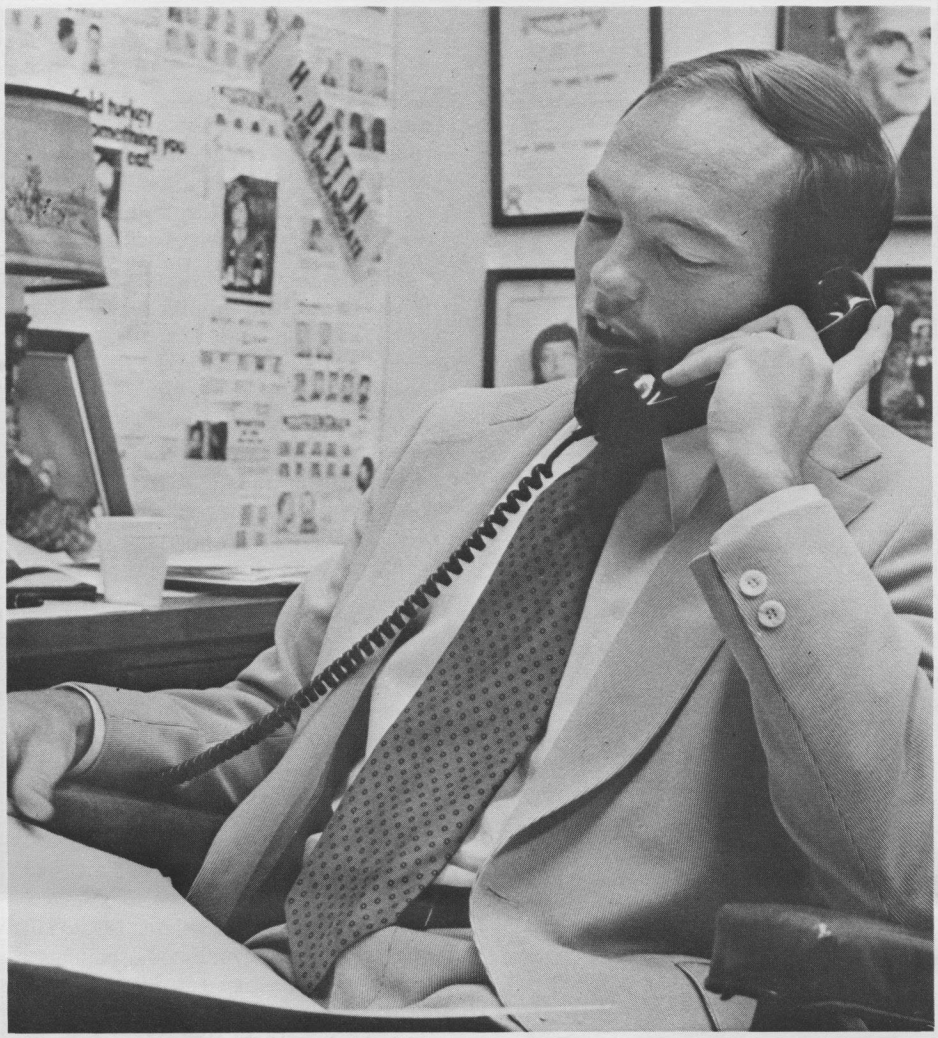
The program was popular almost from the beginning. Some three years ago, the Kentucky Court of Appeals agreed to certify law students for practice before the state's courts, under the trained supervision of the University and a practicing attorney. Professor William Fortune took the skeleton of the program and helped flesh out a steady relationship between the College and local members of the bar.

One of those members was assistant commonwealth's attorney Larry Roberts, a young and aggressive prosecutor and a 1969 graduate of the College of Law. Roberts took an immediate interest in giving students experience with actual cases. The motivation, he says, was partly personal.

"The first day I was sworn in before the bar, I had to try a felony case," he recalled earlier this summer. "It was a nightmare. And I was lucky...I'd had moot court; at least I knew where to stand in the courtroom. Today some students don't even know that."

Roberts learned the courtroom ropes the hard way. When the College of Law devised an easier method—clinical training—he was ready to help.

He became an adjunct professor with the College, heading the "downtown" end of the program. Working from an office literally wallpapered with "wanted" posters, mug shots and ads for drug



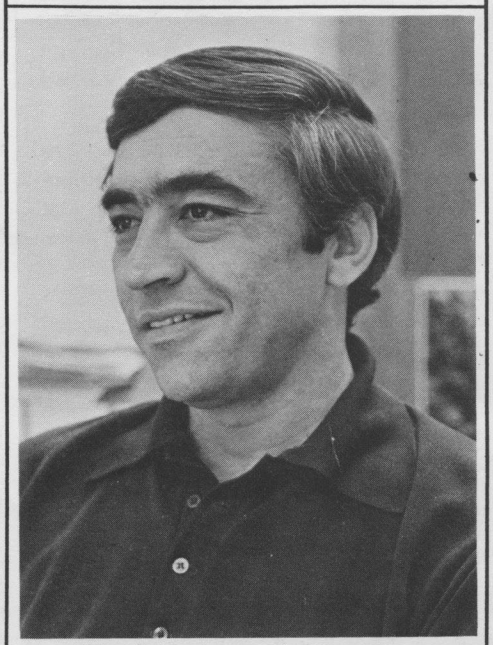
'We took a group to LaGrange to sit in on a rap session...'

abuse prevention programs, Roberts now assigns students to attorneys' offices where specially selected cases await their study.

The clinical course isn't an easy one to get into, Roberts says. Aside from a ceiling on enrollment, the Court of Appeals conducts extensive background checks on applicants to determine their fitness to accept the special responsibility being given them. Before a student is approved to "practice" in court, his past may have been scrutinized all the way back to his hometown.

For those admitted, there is plenty to keep a student busy. Besides working on cases, Roberts lectures the students and shepherds occasional field trips to give them a feel for other branches of the legal system.

"Speakers come in, and we visit some with them," he says. "We took a group to LaGrange to sit in on a rap session with convicted felons in a drug rehabilitation program, and we talked for a couple of hours about the problems they face. It was darned interesting, too. We let students talk to a circuit court judge to see how he looks at an attorney in his court. We sent some people out in police cruisers for a night, to see how things are handled from that end.



Prof. Robert G. Lawson

"All these things are valuable, and they're things that defense lawyers just don't get a chance to do—ever."

At the crux of the experience, though, is the students' handling of their cases. All involve indigents; many—although by no means all—involve arraignments and trials on misdemeanors and minor felonies.

"The Court of Appeals allows the student to handle the misdemeanors by himself," Roberts says, "but in a felony, a lawyer is always there to watch over things. And in a jury trial, a student usually does a very small part of the actual trial work."

An average class runs nearly 20 students, most of them farmed out to the offices of the Lexington Public Defender. "Most students prefer to defend," Roberts says, "maybe out of a natural sense of identification with the underdog. The first year, we had 18 or 20 interns, almost too many to handle since we had only four public defenders. So we sent some of them to the prosecution side."

The public defender's office now has a dozen staff members, but students still are being sent to the prosecution, as well as to legal aid, juvenile court, and other judicial branches. Most attorneys give an intern a broad mandate—within limits—to interview, research and prepare cases, whether the client is the state or three youngsters charged with storehouse breaking.

The system does have its defects. Roberts says the loose structure of the course allows a student to get out only as much education as he puts in in the form of hard work. "Some are disappointed because there's not enough work," he says. "And some are disappointed because there's too much."

"Most of them are into the investigative stuff rather than the trial," says Charles Curry, a Lexington attorney who has worked with a half dozen interns since 1971. "Students get into this and they're already ready to get out and start kicking." In a way, Curry says, the internship program gives a false view of an attorney's life, since many lawyers rarely see the inside of a courtroom, much less handle dramatic criminal trials.

But Curry adds that he is "definitely" a fan of clinical training, flawed or not.

"It's probably the greatest thing a student can have while he's in law school," he says. "They learn the ins and outs of the prosecutor's office, of filing claims, of legal aid...They can't get that in school."

Other lawyers (and at times judges) are apt to become impatient with the painstaking pace students often set for their presentations. A prosecuting attorney at the preliminary hearing for the three young men charged with storehouse breaking complained to the judge at one point that the students "have an entire trial ahead of them to present the facts...yet they're treating this preliminary hearing as if it were their last chance to present the facts of the case."

Roberts is more indulgent. "Practically speaking, you can't take a preliminary hearing and turn it into a two-day trial," he says. "But because practicing attorneys don't normally do it doesn't mean it's wrong. Remember, the public defenders are swamped with work. Legal interns, on the other hand, are assigned to just one or two cases, and they go at them one hundred percent—which is the way to do it, the way it ought to be done."

'There's nothing equal to it in law school... This is the real thing'

Professors and attorneys are not the only admirers of the program. Ed Hastie, a 1973 law graduate now with the Lexington firm of Rosenbaum and Smith, earned two hours credit interning during his senior year. His reaction? "Tremendous—I really enjoyed it, and I thought it was tremendously worthwhile.

"My client was accused of storehouse breaking and of being a habitual criminal, which could get him a life sentence. I stayed with both cases from beginning to end. Norrie Wake was my supervisor, and he told me I could work as hard as I wanted to. I chose to work as hard as I could. I did all my preparations during non-class hours, except the day of the trial, when I took off from class all day. We got a hung jury, and that wasn't bad, considering that my defendant didn't have a very good case to begin with.

"In terms of practicality, there's nothing equal to it in the law school. Something like moot court comes close, but it's really fictitious. This is the real thing."

Even though Hastie's defendant was later convicted in a new trial, Hastie was enthused enough to save his research. The folders of information he collected now hold a special spot in his office.

That doesn't mean that some student efforts don't fall embarrassingly flat. The two interns defending the three young men in Quarterly Court this summer argued vigorously that fingerprints found at the scene of the break-in couldn't be linked to their clients without unusual distinguishing marks—whereupon a prosecution witness triumphantly testified that the prints had loops and swirls unlike any he had seen in his entire career. (Thre three defendants eventually were held to the Grand Jury, indicted and found guilty on reduced charges.)

But not every case winds up that way.

"Every one of the interns I've had," says Dunn, "performed as well as you could expect of anyone."

Some even perform better than one might expect. One intern's defense of an armed robbery suspect, for instance, stands out particularly well in Roberts' mind.

"I was the prosecutor. My intern was arguing for the defense," he says. "And he got a not guilty verdict." He smiles. "That," he says wistfully, "was a well-tried case."

LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
COLLEGE OF LAW

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON, KY. 40506

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New job for an old association

The College of Law Alumni Association begins a concentrated effort to reach its 2,000-plus alumni.

Here's how—and why.

The College of Law has a new Law Alumni Association.

Not that the association itself is new. University of Kentucky law alums have been gathering at Kentucky Bar Association conventions for shop talk and remembrances of things past since the days of Lafferty Hall.

But with students graduating from UK and entering the bar at an unprecedented rate—the latest law class of 500-plus student represents a fifth of all living graduates of the College of Law—the need to link those graduates together has become more and more apparent.

So the Law Alumni Association is re-establishing old contacts, as well as making a few new ones. This publication represents the start of that effort, and there's more to come.

"One of the first obligations of a law school is to keep its graduates informed and involved," notes Joseph Rausch, assistant dean of the college and one of the movers behind the association, "and in talking to alumni we've found a lot of them are wondering what the law school is doing—and what it has been doing. I think many of our alumni don't realize yet how much we've grown, not only in

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY UNIVERSITY

29 alumni drew up future plans

size but in the quality of the students being admitted here. We're sending students to Wall Street, to Washington, D.C., to the largest corporations in the country, and they're competing with the graduates of the finest law schools in the country. And what's more, they're doing well at it."

The need to keep Kentucky graduates informed of the changes in the school was one of the first priorities of Dean George W. Hardy when he came to the school a year ago, Rausch says. And other prominent members of Kentucky's legal circle agreed that the alumni association deserved a larger role in light of the school's rapid growth in recent years.

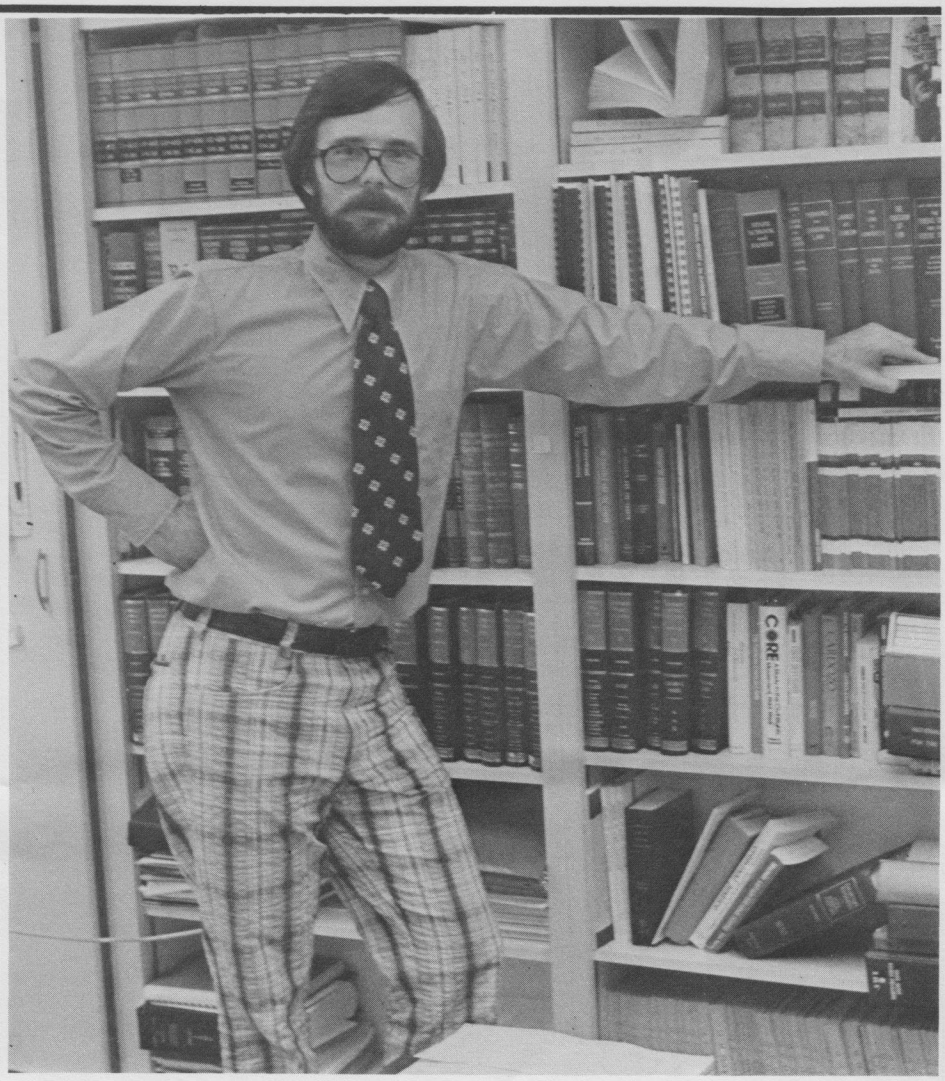
"It was apparent to the dean and to alumni who had been active in law school affairs in the past that we didn't want to lose touch with our graduates," Rausch said. "Dean Hardy decided to write an article in the Kentucky Bar Journal as a first step (the article appeared in last fall's edition). Another step was to open an Office of Continuing Legal Education in an effort to bridge the gap between the law school and its practicing alumni. The object of that effort is to bring the graduates back into the law school occasionally—for their benefit, as well as ours."

With an active core of support, snowballing interest in a revived alumni association was no problem. Over the winter, a group of alumni scoured the rolls of graduates and came up with a list of 29 law alumni—graduates of every age, and from all across the state—who could organize and direct the association's future activities. A personal invitation was extended to each to serve on a steering committee, "and there was unanimous acceptance," Rausch said.

The association's revival was spurred by a change in the policy of the University of Kentucky Alumni Association allowing individual schools and colleges to establish "constituent" groups with their own dues structure and activities.

The steering committee (their names are on the letterhead on the preceding page) has met twice.

Under the direction of association president Thomas C. Brabant, the committee drew up a set of services to be offered to members of the association.



Those services include...

—a quarterly newsletter detailing activities of interest to UK law alumni

—a directory of graduates of the College, organized by name and location

—periodic offers of summaries of seminars held by the UK Office for Continuing Legal Education

—periodic class gatherings (note the football game and post-game party described on page 16)

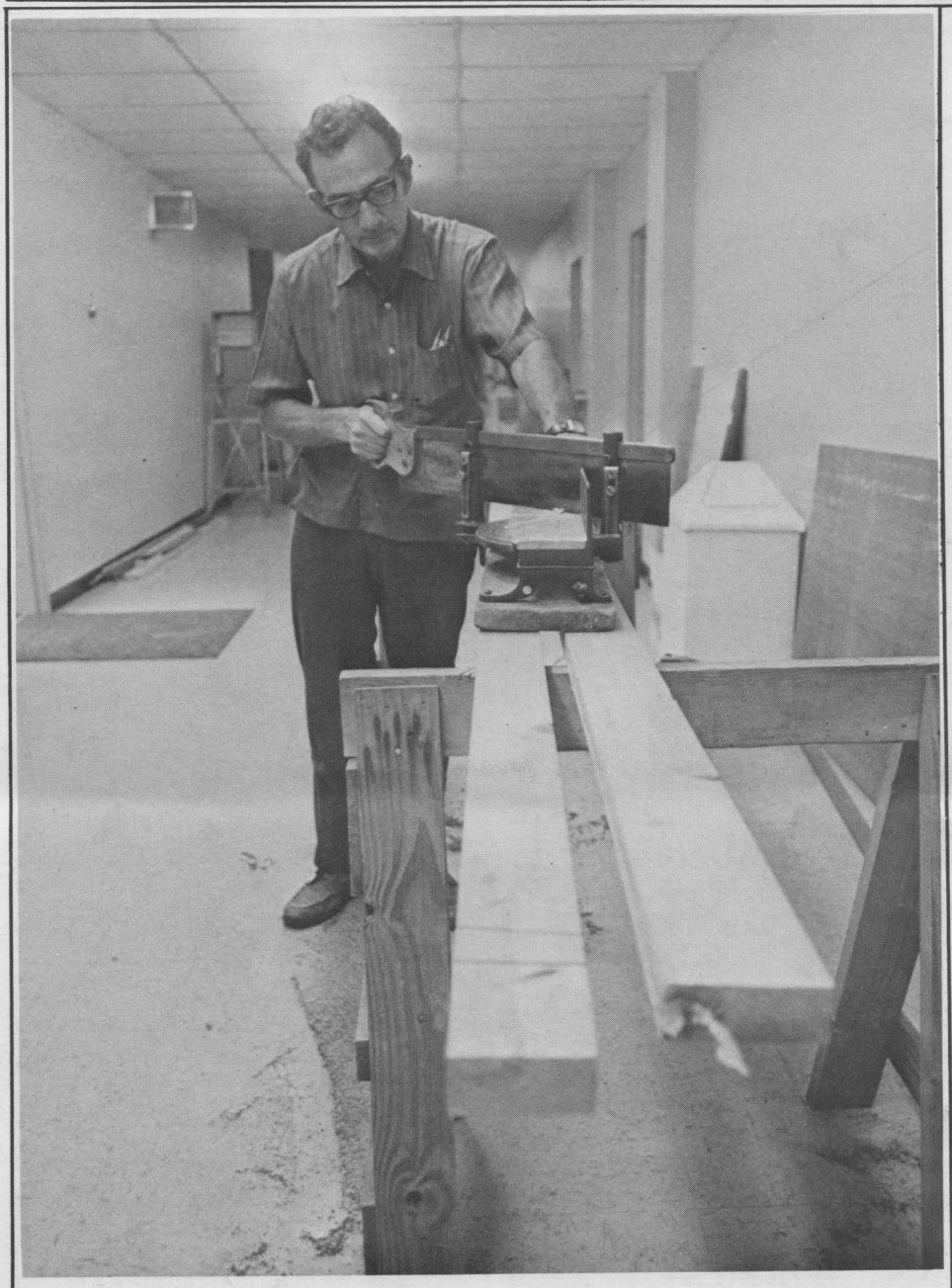
—a Law Alumnus of the Year award to recognize outstanding contributions by a graduate of the College of Law

—a discount on subscriptions to the Kentucky Law Journal

President Brabant says those services are just a beginning. He stresses that the association is anxious to receive suggestions from law alumni who have ideas for other services the association might provide.

"We hope, for instance, to try to encourage through our facilities reunions of classes. We think the graduates will be interested. There's a much greater interest in the state than in normally thought, you know. Large numbers of the UK bar in the state go to the state bar convention, and they've formed a kind of hard core of support for our activities."

Brabant, a past president of the Fayette County Bar Association, seems enthused about his work. "We need to become more active," he says. "There's more to what we have to offer than the annual meetings at the state bar association...We're out to foster better relations between the alumni and the College—because after all, they both have a lot to offer each other."



Dean's office 'spruces' up for fall

Actually, the wood being cut by this UK PhysicalPlant worker is a mahogany, not spruce—but the effect of his work is the same. With the new Office of Continuing Legal Education moving from Dean George Hardy's inner office to the space now held by Assistant Dean Joseph Rausch, a new office had to be created where none had existed before.

The result of Physical Plant's labor was a divider in the dean's reception area, now topped by one of the College secretaries with a pot of philodendron. The nook created by the divider provides a space for Assistant Dean Rausch's staff. Rausch moves into a nearby office in mid-September.

"Actually, the divider turned out to be so high that nobody can see his neighbor anymore," lamented one of the secretaries. "But we needed the space, and something had to be done."

A special offer: football, CLE Oct. 26-27

After the races at Keeneland, join the Law Alumni Association for a UK-Georgia pre-game party.

Enjoy a delicious pre-game buffet at the Springs Motel, 2020 Harrodsburg Road. Then journey to Commonwealth Stadium in a chartered bus, and view the football game in the section specially reserved for the Law Alumni Association.

Afterwards, you can return by chartered bus to the Springs Motel for post-game festivities.

Springs Motel Buffet.....$6.50
Chartered Bus.....$3.00
UK-Georgia Football Tickets.....$7.00
TOTAL, per person.....$16.50

Plan to attend the party in conjunction with the seminar on Kentucky **No Fault** Motor Vehicle Insurance that same weekend--Friday, October 26 and Saturday, October 27.

Because of limited accommodations, please reserve your seat at the game as soon as possible. You may sign up for just the buffet, or for the buffet and the chartered bus to the stadium. The post-game party is free with tickets to the UK-Georgia football game.

To reserve a spot, send your check to:

ASSISTANT DEAN
COLLEGE OF LAW
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky 40506

Final confirmation of your reservation, along with payment, must be received by October 21, 1974.

Hope you can join the party.

A SPECIAL NOTE: We also urge you to fill in the tear-out cards in the center of this issue and mail them in—not only with your dues, but with a summary of what you're doing and what you plan to do. The Association hopes to make alumni notes a regular feature of future issues of the review.